

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1959-60**Presentation**

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—SIR,

I RISE to present the Budget Estimates of the State of Mysore for the year 1959-60. Before doing so, I would like to make a few observations.

I had detailed in my last speech a variety of problems and difficulties—administrative and human—that the new State had to encounter in the post-integration period. I had also indicated the steps taken to overcome the initial difficulties and to solve some of these problems. The State's administrative apparatus which had to face certain dislocation in the early months of integration was reorganised or re-adjusted to cope up with the problems and to work more smoothly. A number of Committees at the Secretariat level were set up to deal with major problems as expeditiously as possible. I am glad to inform the House that as a result of all these measures, five units of disparate historic growth have come closer to-day and have begun to work as one administrative unit. Still, there are a few more problems to be tackled and they are receiving the close and earnest attention of Government.

General
Observations.

The House will remember that I had prayed for psychological and emotional integration of the people of all these areas so that they could work and live together with the common objective of building up a

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Welfare State. Many steps were taken to facilitate such an integration. The evolution of common pay scales for the employees of the new State almost within three months of its formation was also a step in this direction. I am glad to inform the House that most of the officials have opted to the new scales and some more are likely to opt out in the very near future, as soon as equation of posts and inter-State seniority lists are finalised. It is not that these measures have given entire satisfaction to all concerned; but it has caused recognition of the solicitude of Government for their well-being. The evolution of common pay scales and settlement of inter-State seniority have taxed the administrative machinery severely. A great deal of time and energy is continued to be bestowed still on this human and vexed problem of finding a satisfactory solution. The House may remember that of the Re-organised States Mysore was the first to frame and promulgate common Service Rules and it has enabled the introduction of uniform service conditions. My promise that the consolidated Service Rules will be issued in a book form has been implemented and the Manual is now available for reference. The Mysore Financial Code and the Mysore Treasury Code have also been extended to the entire State. Transfer of officers and officials from one area to another is being done carefully and cautiously wherever necessary. Members of the Legislature and other leading non-officials drawn from different units are working in several spheres of activities in a spirit of understanding. The sense of separateness is fast fading away. All this is a good augury for the future and will pave the way for the complete unification of the people and the State's administrative apparatus. However, there should be no slackening of efforts on this most important and

vital human problem if the new State is to progress on an even keel.

The House is aware of the unabated efforts made in the matter of unification of taxation laws in force in the several integrating areas. This State was the first to apply its mind to this difficult problem and formulate uniform taxation Bills. The Hon'ble Members of this House deserve to be congratulated on the speed and expedition with which these Bills were passed into law. Even before the expiry of the third year of integration (1958-59) the following Acts found a place on the Statute Book :—

Uniform
taxation
measures.

1. The Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957.
2. The Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957.
3. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957.
4. The Mysore Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1957.
5. The Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958.
6. The Mysore Stamp Act, 1957.
7. The Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Act, 1957.
8. The Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958.
9. The Mysore Sugarcane Cess Act, 1958.

The Mysore Sales-Tax Act was amended thrice to remove certain difficulties and to prevent leakage of revenue in certain directions. The enacting of all these uniform taxation laws is certainly an all-time record. The House may justly and legitimately feel proud of this achievement. These Acts, except the Sugarcane Cess Act, have already been brought into force. The Sugarcane Cess Act will, however, be brought into force shortly. The yield from these measures has strengthened our financial position.

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The House will remember my references to the Finance Commission's award and the resultant increase in the quantum of shared taxes with an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 6 crores a year. The cumulative effect of all this has not only helped us to wipe off the deficit but has further stabilised our financial position.

There are still a few more minor measures which are under active consideration. These relate to the unification of the duty or surcharge on electricity and the evolution of a common rate for various Cesses such as Local Cess, Education Cess and Health Cess. The duty or surcharge on Electricity is closely linked with uniform tariff rates.

I had indicated in my last speech that the neighbouring States of Bombay, Madras and Andhra have levied a small percentage tax on passenger and goods traffic of the Road Transport Services and that we may also move in the same direction to augment our resources. Some other States have also followed suit this year. It is therefore proposed to introduce a Bill for the levy of such a tax during this Session. This may improve our resources to the extent of about Rs. 50 lakhs a year.

Taxes in
arrears and
loans.

The responsibility of a Finance Minister will not end merely with the enactment of taxation measures. His troubles actually begin. For, it requires constant efforts not only to collect current revenues but also to see that the taxes do not accumulate into arrears. The Demand, Collection and Balances of various taxes are periodically reviewed and no slackening of efforts is allowed to appear in the matter of collection of

Government dues. The following tabular information gives the latest position :

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		As on 1-11-1956	As on
1	Sales Tax ...	96.28	123.65* (1-11-1958)
2	Agricultural Income Tax. ...	8.92	11.40 (30-9-1958)
3	Tax on Motor Spirits ...	46.78	0.99 (30-9-1958)
4	Betting Tax ...	...	1.30 (31-12-1958)
5	Excise ...	81.58	83.53† (31-12-1958)
6	Land Revenue ...	N.A.	210.88 (as it is expected to stand on 31-3-1959.)

A good portion of the arrears under Land Revenue and Excise pertains to Gulbarga Division and is inherited from Ex-Hyderabad. Vigorous steps are being taken to recover the amounts due. I must record here that the collection of current taxes is satisfactory.

A question which has caused great anxiety is the one relating to the unsatisfactory position of loans due from Local Bodies, Co-operative Societies, Small-scale Industrialists and the like. A large number of them are chronic defaulters. Some of the Local Bodies have not even paid their contribution towards the maintenance of Local Fund Dispensaries, Water Works, etc. A Committee was appointed recently to review all the outstanding loans due from such bodies. As desired by some of the Hon'ble Members, I am placing before the House a statement of loans outstanding from the Local Bodies, Co-operative Societies and Small-scale Industrialists.

		Lakhs
* 1957-58 and previous years	...	65.71
1958-59	...	57.94
† 1956-57 and previous years	...	70.02
1957-58	...	6.22
1958-59	...	7.29

L.A.

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I have already indicated the current improved revenue position. But there is no room for complacency. Larger sums of monies have to be found for developmental expenditure and there is a continuing demand in an expanding economy. It is therefore necessary that we cannot slacken our efforts to conserve our resources to the utmost extent. The State has to provide large sums of money annually both for repayment of principal and interest on Central Government loans. This has placed a severe strain on the State's resources and will continue to cause anxiety in the matter of providing adequate funds for developmental expenditure. Moreover, the Central loans are of various kinds. The question of consolidation of all these loans and their repayment in 15- and 30-year instalments at reduced rates of interest on the lines recommended by the Finance Commission has not yet been agreed to by the Government of India. The immediate release of this burden will be a great help to the State. It is hoped that the Government of India will appreciate our difficulties and settle the question in a manner satisfactory to the States.

**Uniform
Laws.**

The House is aware of the continued efforts that are being made to bring about uniformity in other laws. Two officers have been appointed to draft Bills for this purpose. They are continuously at work and the following Bills have been placed before either House from time to time :—

1. The Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Bill, 1958.
2. The Mysore Co-operative Societies Bill, 1958.
3. The Mysore State Aid to Industries Bill, 1958.
4. The Mysore Medical Registration Bill, 1958.
5. The Mysore Veterinary Practitioners Bill, 1958.
6. The Mysore Homœopathic Practitioners Bill, 1958.

7. The Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration and Medical Practitioners Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 1958.
8. The Mysore Land Improvement Bill, 1958.
9. The Mysore Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Bill, 1958.
10. The Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1958.
11. The Mysore Health Cess Bill, 1958.
12. The Mysore Maternity Benefit Bill, 1958.
13. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1958.
14. The Mysore Societies Registration Bill, 1958.
15. The Mysore Silkworm Seed (Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1958.
16. The Mysore Ancient and Historical Monuments Bill, 1958.
17. The Mysore Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Bill, 1958.
18. The Land Acquisition (Mysore Extension and Amendment) Bill, 1958.

The Select Committees on (1) The Mysore Village Panchayets and Local Boards Bill, (2) The Mysore Co-operative Societies Bill and (3) The Mysore State Aid to Industries Bill, will be reporting to the House during the current Session.

It is proposed to introduce the following Bills during the current Session :—

1. The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Bill.
2. The Mysore Traffic Control Bill.
3. The Mysore Public Conveyances Bill.
4. The Mysore Money-lenders Bill.
5. The Mysore Pawnbrokers Bill.
6. The Mysore Live-stock Improvement Bill.
7. The Mysore Animal Diseases (Control) Bill.
8. The Mysore Warehouses Bill.
9. The Mysore Bhoodan Yagna Bill.

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It is needless for me to point out that many more laws have to be made uniform. It has been our constant endeavour to bring about uniformity in all the laws as early as possible.

**Land Reforms
Bill.**

Of the laws before the Legislature, the Bill on Land Reforms needs special mention as it has attracted country-wide attention. It has become more so after the Nagpur Session of the Indian National Congress. The Bill is generally modelled on the recommendations of the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee with some changes in the light of the opinion expressed in the Legislature and the suggestions of the Central Committee on Land Reforms constituted by the Planning Commission. The Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on 29th November 1958. My colleague, the Minister for Revenue, is in charge of this Bill. His experience will enable him to see all aspects of the vexed problems relating to Land Tenure and to pilot it successfully with the co-operation of the Members of this House. I can assure the House that he will sympathetically consider the claims of small holders, middle and large farmers, as also of the tenants for whose rehabilitation the Bill is primarily brought forward. It may be hoped that sufficient time will be allowed for different interests to express themselves on the new agrarian laws conceived in the best interests of rural economy.

**Economic
Situation.**

The Hon'ble Finance Minister, Government of India, has reviewed the major developments in the economy of the country in his address to the Indian Parliament on 28th February 1959. He has said "The drop in agricultural production last year, which was the lowest on record since 1953-54, affected the availability of foodgrains and other agricultural

products during the current year. The rate of growth of industrial production also slowed down while prices showed an upward trend through a major part of the year The situation has eased somewhat in recent months. The kharif crop has been good and the prospects of rabi appear to be fair On the whole the economic situation is somewhat better than it was a few months ago; we are sensing the effect of the various corrective measures we have taken." This description sums up roughly the situation in Mysore.

Most of the important problems of the current and of the coming years have been dealt with in great detail by the Governor in his Address, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to cover the same ground again. However, I touch upon briefly some of them.

The New State of Mysore has an area of 74,861 sq. miles. The latest estimated population is roughly 22.4 millions. Its 25,808 inhabited villages account for 77 per cent of the population; while 288 towns claim the remaining 23 per cent. The State is therefore largely agricultural in character and will continue to be so for some years to come. The following table gives the acreage and yield of several food and commercial crops for 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Crops	1956-57		1957-58	
	Acrea	Yield in Tons	Acrea	Yield in Tons
<i>Food Crops :—</i>				
Jowar ...	65,57,922	8,93,861	63,44,348	10,28,924
Rice ...	19,60,938	10,25,285	22,02,137	10,91,307
Ragi ...	19,14,676	7,43,423	20,16,400	5,97,448
Pulses ...	28,93,702	3,15,264	19,58,062	1,77,356
Bajra ...	12,73,940	1,42,342	11,70,637	73,758

State's
natural
resource.

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<i>Crops</i>	<i>1956-57</i>		<i>1957-58</i>	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Yield in Tons</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Yield in Tons</i>
<i>Commercial Crops :—</i>				
Groundnut.	20,93,780	7,30,871	21,53,775	6,35,061
Cotton ...	24,02,765	2,97,436 (Bales)	26,83,967	5,12,496 (Bales)
Coffee ...	1,52,543	32,085	1,67,282	31,535
Sugarcane.	1,22,867	30,93,962	1,33,252	32,06,945

It would be seen from these figures that large areas of the State are dependent on the vagaries of monsoon. They show wide fluctuations both in acreages under cultivation and in yields from year to year depending upon the rainfall. So long as large areas remain without assured rainfall or supply of water, it is difficult to predict with any degree of certainty that the State will be free from anxiety in the matter of agricultural production, particularly in the years of uncertain rainfall. It should therefore be our constant endeavour to continue to exert to provide more irrigation facilities for larger areas. The recent efforts in constructing minor Irrigation works and restoring old ones are bearing fruit. It is significant that the areas under Irrigation and Plantation crops show a steady rise. Still there are certain areas which are vulnerable and scarcity conditions have become almost chronic there. Government consider that such areas should receive top priority in the matter of Minor Irrigation Works. Accordingly, some time in the middle of the current year, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned for providing irrigation wells in such areas.

Seasonal
conditions.

Seasonal conditions became unsatisfactory in 22 talukas of the State spread over seven districts. A total grant of about Rs. 9 lakhs was sanctioned for

providing relief works. The situation is constantly under watch and measures of relief will continue to be taken as and when necessary. Seasonal conditions in other areas were normal and the production of agricultural crops satisfactory.

The total provision for Minor Irrigation in the II Five-Year Plan is Rs. 580·5 lakhs. A comprehensive programme was drawn up for the year 1958-59 and works were pushed through. A large number of minor works are in various stages of progress. As against an allotment of Rs. 101 lakhs during the current year, an expenditure of Rs. 50·32 lakhs has been incurred to the end of December 1958. With the completion of the entire programme, it is expected that 65,000 acres will get assured water supply and 35,000 additional acres will be brought under irrigation. So far 37,000 acres of land both under old and new irrigation works have received the benefits of assured water supply. The possibilities of making the new State surplus in food are indeed immense. Even now, in a normal season, a little marginal adjustment makes the State self-sufficient in food. Many schemes in the Agricultural Department are under way to achieve this objective.

Special
programme
of Minor
Irrigation
Works.

Mysore is fortunate in having a long coast line of about 200 miles. Preliminary surveys have disclosed that some areas possess vast and rich fish reserves. There is a large population of fishermen living in the villages on the coast line. There are no link roads to enable them to transport their catch into the interior. It is necessary to establish proper communications with the interior so that their catch could be moved to the inside for sale. It is only then that they will be able to realise proper prices for their catch. This will

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also solve the food problem to some extent. The linking up of these fishing villages with the coastal roads is under active examination.

Commercial crops.

The new State has great possibilities for production of Commercial crops. Groundnut and Cotton, Coffee and Sugarcane, Areca and Cocoanut, Cardamom and Cashew form the main commercial crops which are exported outside the State after satisfying internal needs. There is great scope not only for expansion but also for greater production of commercial crops. Many schemes are under execution to help this process of development.

Disposal of Government lands.

There has been a constant clamour for expedition disposal of Government lands. The normal procedure was causing great delays. The rules for disposal of lands were amended suitably to prevent abuse of grant of lands to undeserving persons and to non-occupational classes. Under these amended rules the landless agriculturist is given a top priority in the matter of grant of lands for cultivation. To facilitate quicker disposal, Government recently sanctioned the appointment of a team of officers with powers to dispose of lands on the spot. The question of establishing Co-operative Farming Societies wherever possible is also under active examination. These measures, it is hoped, will not only rehabilitate the landless but contribute substantially towards agricultural production.

Mineral Wealth.

The New State is equally fortunate in its mineral wealth. Gold, Iron, Manganese, Chromite and Kaolin besides a host of others, are the important minerals found in the State. The following table gives the

production, value and percentage to All-India totals for the years 1956 and 1957.

Mineral	1956			1957		
	Quantity in tons	Value	Percentage to All-India total	Quantity in tons	Value	Percentage to All-India total
		Rs.			Rs.	
Gold ...	1,91,178 (ozs)	5,24,21,635	91.5	1,79,196 (ozs)	5,13,77,248	100
Iron Ore ...	3,18,205	19,64,875	6.5	3,73,809	14,91,142	7.4
Manganese Ore ...	1,89,399	41,72,796	8.26	3,52,150	1,83,53,297	22.5
Chromite ...	4,281	2,14,850	8.1	6,498	3,24,900	8.3
Kaolin ...	11,615	92,920	9.1	23,489	2,17,659	20.25
Limestone ...	1,22,606	8,28,000	1.5	8,68,957	35,38,765	9.4

The Department of Geology has been expanded and Regional Offices have been established to undertake closer and more intensive investigations. During the year main investigations were in respect of Iron Ore deposits near Mahakoot and Hosanagar and Limestone deposits in Belgaum District.

The development of mineral export trade depends largely upon proper communications to the sea coast and Port facilities on the West. We have been urging the Government of India to take up the construction of railway lines from Hassan to Mangalore, Hubli to Karwar and Harihar to Kottur and to improve road communications from the Mining areas to the Port towns. I am glad to inform the House that the Government of India have agreed to sanction *ad hoc* grants for the improvement of the following roads :—

- (1) Banasandra to Hassan.
- (2) Hassan to Mangalore.
- (3) Hubli to Karwar.

The question of sanctioning the other two roads from (1) Talaguppa to Honnavar and (2) Londa to

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Sadasivgarh is under active consideration and is likely to materialise soon.

Second Five-Year Plan.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the Plan of the new Mysore State is no more than an addition of the Plans of its component units. With the experience of the working of the various schemes, we have made certain adjustments within the framework of the overall Plan. The size of the Plan is likely to get reduced to Rs. 136 crores, though originally it stood at Rs. 145 crores. There were inevitable delays and difficulties in the first two years of the Plan period. Consequently the expenditure in 1956-57 and 1957-58 was only of the order of Rs. 18.7 crores and Rs. 21 crores respectively. I had already indicated in my last speech the reasons for such a shortfall. On the basis of the outlays so far incurred, the expenditure on Plan schemes during the current year is likely to approach the target figures of about Rs. 25 crores by the end of March 1959. This is no doubt a satisfactory position.

A series of administrative measures were initiated to prevent delays and to accord sanctions promptly. With a view to expedite the execution of various schemes (both Plan and non-Plan) proposals for greater delegation of financial powers were called for from the Heads of Departments. They were examined and finally Government issued orders delegating larger powers to their subordinate officers. The Manual of Financial Powers incorporating these rules of delegation to officers of the various departments is under print. Similarly, the centralised system of purchase through the Stores Purchase Committee was also liberalised. Government have exempted the purchase of certain articles from the purview of the Stores

Purchase Committee. They have enhanced the powers of the Heads of Departments in respect of casual and emergent purchase of stores. The revised Stores Purchase rules allowing enhanced powers have been issued in December 1958.

There was no uniformity in drawing of funds from the Treasuries by the officers of the various Departments. The procedure varied from area to area even in the same department. Common rules for each department applicable to all the areas of the new Mysore State have been issued in respect of almost all the Departments and the list of drawing and counter-signing officers embodying these common rules is also under print. These measures, it is hoped, will contribute towards expeditious disposal of Government work and will further improve the Plan progress during the next year.

The Planning Commission originally communicated their agreement to a Plan of Rs. 27·5 crores for 1959-60. This was disappointing and Government impressed on them the need for a larger size Plan in view of the shortfall in the first two years of the Second Plan period. They have now agreed to a Plan target of Rs. 32·5 crores with a Central assistance of Rs. 14·5 crores. We have again approached them with a request for an increase in the quantum of Central assistance by another Rs. 2·5 crores. I have, however, made a provision of Rs. 35 crores for the Plan Schemes for the year 1959-60. We have also asked them for an additional sum of Rs. 50 lakhs as a portion of Central assistance towards housing schemes.

The difficulties of raising internal resources apart, the biggest single problem is that of finding the neces-

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sary technical personnel. There are still large gaps in the availability of persons to man our hospitals, veterinary dispensaries, engineering projects, etc. It is with this in mind that we have initiated a series of studies with the object of assessing the man-power needs of the State during the remaining years of the Second Five Year Plan and even more so for the Third Five Year Plan. The report of the Engineering Study Group has already been printed and copies will be made available to the members. The other reports are being finalised. From the beginning of the Second Plan we have ensured stepping up of the provision for Technical Education. The position is that we have increased the capacity of 410 in Degree courses in Engineering to 930 and in our Diploma courses from 1,370 to 2,800. In addition, we have already achieved the original Plan target of 1,718 seats for Craftsmen Training and hope to add another 464 seats during 1959-60. The number of seats in the three Government Medical Colleges and one private College is 368.

P.W.D. Re-
organisation.

Opinions were held in certain quarters that the Public Works Department should be reorganised on a functional basis to speed up execution of works not only of the regular Department but also of other Departments. This question was not free from difficulties. Even in States where the functional set-up was in vogue, defects in actual working had come to light. A Committee was therefore set up under the chairmanship of a retired Chief Engineer to examine the existing organisational set-up of the Public Works Department both in old Mysore and the neighbouring States and to recommend a proper administrative set-up so that the tempo of execution of several works may be accelerated and satisfactory progress obtained. The Committee went about its labours in a thorough

manner and submitted its report. Our thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of this Committee. Their recommendations have been examined in detail by the Government and most of them have already been accepted and implemented.

It was found that great delays were caused in the preparation of projects by the existing executive staff of the Public Works Department. To obviate this and to give top-priority to food production schemes, Government have recently sanctioned two Circles exclusively for the investigation and preparation of Irrigation projects at a cost of about Rs. 15 lakhs per annum. The Circle Officers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and other staff of these Circles will be able to devote undivided attention to surveys and investigations and the preparation of Projects. The normal executive staff is also strengthened and they will be able to show better progress as they are solely devoted to execution of schemes.

Irrigation
Investigation
Circles.

In my last speech, I had referred to the question of appointing a Technical Audit team for purposes of preventing wastage, elimination of delays and speedy execution of works in the Public Works Department. The details have been worked out and the Government is likely to take an early decision in the matter.

Technical
Audit.

As a result of several steps taken, the Small Savings Movement is gradually gaining momentum. Publicity and Propaganda machinery have been geared up to fuller action. We have received a publicity grant from the Government of India for the current year and this sum is also utilised for publicity in the regional language. A full-time Regional National Savings Officer has since been appointed by the

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Government of India with the field staff of the National Savings Organisation. The District and Divisional Advisory Committees have been meeting at regular intervals to review the progress of collections and to increase the tempo of their work in their areas. All these measures are expected to result in greater progress. The target for collection during this year is Rs. 900 lakhs, against which a sum of 501·64 lakhs has been realised by the end of January 1959. The net collection, however, is Rs. 130·34 lakhs. The members of the House, I am sure, will co-operate with Government in making this movement more popular throughout the State.

Treasury
Cadre.

I had mentioned in my last speech about the formation of a separate cadre for the staff of the Treasuries, both Gazetted and non-Gazetted, under the general control of the Finance Department. Proposals have been received from the Divisional Commissioners and are under consideration. The Scheme will be finalised shortly.

Central Pay
Commission.

I have referred to the evolution of common pay scales in the earlier portion of my speech. Though these scales were a great improvement over the old Mysore scales, yet there is disparity between the emoluments drawn by the State employees and the Central Government employees of the same category. The appointment of the Central Pay Commission and the sanctioning of interim relief naturally caused concern in State circles. The State is equally solicitous of their own employees and they are anxious that this disparity should be narrowed down, if not altogether eliminated, as early as possible. All these points have been placed before the Central Pay Commission for their earnest consideration.

Regarding our own employees, the question of removing the ceiling imposed on the weightage was being urged before Government from time to time. Government, after careful consideration, saw the reasonableness of the request and have decided to raise the ceiling limit from Rs. 25 plus one increment to Rs. 30 plus one increment from 1st January 1957 in the case of non-gazetted officers only. The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs for construction of houses to Class IV servants. Liberal provisions have also been made for the grant of house-building loans and Advances.

Welfare of
Government
Employees.

Allied to the question of revision of pay scales of Government employees was the problem of revision of scales of pay of the employees in Government Industrial concerns. Immediately after the revised scales of Government employees were announced in January 1957, a Committee was set up to examine the pay scales and the wage structure in Government Industrial concerns. On the recommendations of this Committee, Government revised the scales and wage-structure in these concerns at an appreciable cost. In this connection I would like to mention that in certain cases the Government have even gone beyond the recommendations of the Committee. Recently Government have extended the benefits of improved pay scales granted to Watchmen, Clerks, Stenographers, Typists, etc., of the Government Electric Factory and weightage benefits to like employees in other industrial concerns.

Members are aware that the Government had entered into a Truce agreement with the Labour Association of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works for a period of three years. Under this truce, they had not been granted

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the City rates of dearness allowance which they were enjoying once. Government have since reviewed the question and restored the City rates of dearness allowance to them. This has resulted in an extra cost of about Rs. 4 lakhs per annum.

The work-charged establishments of the Forest and Public Works Departments have been allowed the concession of enhanced rates of dearness allowance with effect from 1st January 1957 on the same lines as other Government employees.

Local Bodies have also been authorised to improve the scales of pay of their employees with effect from 1st January 1957 provided their resources permit. The Government have agreed to share 50 per cent of the total dearness allowance granted to these employees. This measure will involve an extra cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs per annum.

The Educational Institutions under private management and those under the Local Bodies have been permitted to improve the scales of pay of their employees. Government have agreed to share the extra cost according to the Grant-in-Aid rules, which will result in a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 45 lakhs per annum.

The Head Masters of High Schools under Local Bodies were agitating for higher scales of pay. Only ten of them were in the scale of Rs. 170-10-250 and the rest in Rs. 130-10-200. With a view to improve their emoluments, Government have recently agreed to revise their scales uniformly to Rs. 200-15-350.

These measures, I hope, will be greatly appreciated.

The Government and the House are both alive to the well-being of all their employees and have been doing their best to improve their living standards by providing more amenities like housing, medical facilities, etc. The revision of pay scales and the grant of other amenities have thrown a burden of over Rs. 4 crores on the State Exchequer. The State's finances are not elastic. Consistent with its obligation to meet Plan expenditure, it is difficult for this Government to find any more funds for the liberalisation of either the pay scales or other emoluments. It is not that the Government is unsympathetic but its capacity is highly limited.

The amelioration of Scheduled Castes and Backward Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes continues to receive great emphasis. As against Rs. 47 lakhs provided during the year 1958-59, an outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs has been made during 1959-60. A supplementary provision of about Rs. 6 lakhs will be placed before the House for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, pending receipt of assistance from Government of India. Increasing attention is also being given to the educational needs of these classes. Not only are generous sums set apart for the grant of scholarships, but maximum opportunities are provided for enrolment in technical and craft institutions by granting stipends, etc. Under the First Five-Year Plan nearly 26,000 houses have been constructed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at an outlay of Rs. 80.92 lakhs. The total number of houses constructed so far during the three years of the Second Plan is likely to be about 20,000 at an outlay of 45.2 lakhs. Economic aid has been given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan. While one hostel was constructed

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during the period of the First Plan, three hostels will have been constructed by the end of 1958-59. Under the Centrally-sponsored schemes, 14 colonies have been started for the Scheduled Castes and 891 houses have been constructed for 715 families. So far 190 new wells have been sunk and 36 old wells repaired and wherever there is need for drinking water wells, adequate grants are being made. The percentage of school-going children of Scheduled Castes is estimated to be about 30 whereas the general percentage is about 60. There is need for providing more facilities for attracting them into schools.

The case of other backward classes has not also been lost sight of. The provision for scholarships was enhanced by Rs. 3 lakhs last year and this has been further enhanced by another Rs. 5 lakhs for the year 1959-60. The usual provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for General Hostel buildings has been enhanced to Rs. 10 lakhs during the coming year. All these provisions are outside the Plan expenditure.

Accounts
1957-58.

Before discussing the details of the Revised Estimates of the current year and Estimates of the coming year, I shall first deal with the Accounts of 1957-58.

Revenue.

While presenting the Budget estimates of the current year, I had indicated that, subject to certain assumptions, the Revised Estimates of 1957-58 would result in a net Revenue deficit of Rs. 170.57 lakhs. The accounts, however, reveal a more comfortable position with a Revenue surplus of Rs. 503.86 lakhs as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Revised	Accounts	Increase (+)
	1957-58	1957-58	Decrease (—)
Revenue Receipts ...	4377.95	4495.10	+ 117.15
Revenue Expenditure ...	4548.52	3991.24	—557.28
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ...	—170.57	+ 503.86	+ 674.43

The surplus was not due to any wrong estimates, but to a real improvement in revenue Receipts of Rs. 117.15 lakhs and a short-fall in expenditure of Rs. 557.28 lakhs.

The Revised Estimates of 1957-58 anticipated a Capital. Capital Expenditure including Food Supply operations of Rs. 1803.02 lakhs. Some of the expenditure could not be incurred during the year and therefore, the accounts record an outlay of Rs. 1679.88 lakhs.

The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 753.5 lakhs (exclusive of investments) and closed with a balance of Rs. 1012.38 lakhs as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Opening Balance ...	753.95
Revenue Account ...	+503.86
Outside Revenue Account ...	—245.43
Closing Balance ...	1012.38

I am glad to inform the House that the financial result as disclosed by Accounts of 1957-58 is a matter of great satisfaction.

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Debt liability. At the end of March 1958, the Debt liability was as under :—

(Rupees in crores)

Permanent Debt	...	23·69
Loan from the Central Government.		59·38
Other Loans	...	0·56
Unfunded Debt	...	18·13
Total	...	<u>101·76</u>

As against this liability, the assets were in cash and investments of Rs. 40·77 crores, Loans and Advances by State Government of Rs. 15·98 crores and Capital assets of Rs. 118 crores.

I shall now give you the anticipations of 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Revised 1958-59 :

Revenue.

When I presented the Budget Estimates of the current year, I anticipated a Revenue surplus of Rs. 14·05 lakhs. The Revised figures, however, disclose a surplus of Rs. 240·18 lakhs in the Revenue Account and a deficit of Rs. 357·98 lakhs in the Capital Account as under :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Budget 1958-59	Revised 1958-59	Increase(+) Decrease(-)
Revenue ...	5096·65	5135·57	+ 38·92
Expenditure ...	5082·60	4895·39	- 187·21
Surplus (+)...	<u>+14·05</u>	<u>+ 240·18</u>	<u>+ 226·13</u>

Overall
position.

The increase in surplus is as a result of increase in Revenue of Rs. 38·92 lakhs and reductions in expenditure of Rs. 187·21 lakhs. The variations under

several heads of account are indicated in Annexures I and II. These anticipations are on the assumption of larger outlays in the last few months of the year. The overall transactions of the year are summarised as under :

		<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>
I. Opening Balance	...	+1012.38
II. Revenue Surplus	...	+240.18
III. Outside Revenue Account :—		
(i) Net receipts from borrowings and debt heads	...	+2026.33
(ii) Contingency Fund and Public Account	...	-312.16
(iii) Capital Expenditure	...	-2072.15
		<hr/> -357.98
IV. Cash Balance Investment Account	...	-805.39
V. Closing Balance	...	+89.19

As against the anticipated Capital Outlay of Capital. Rs. 1777.86 lakhs, it is expected that an expenditure of Rs. 2072.15 lakhs will be incurred as shown below:—

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>	
		1958-59	
		Budget	Revised
68	I.N.E. & D. Works (Commercial) ...	596.84	648.32
68-A	Do (Non-Commercial).	119.52	114.67
70	Capital Outlay on improvement of Public Health ...	48.47	35.24
72	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ...	297.63	241.95
81	Capital Outlay on Civil Works ...	364.46	388.98
81-A	Do Electricity Schemes.	311.03	352.68
82	Capital Account of other works ...	37.37	17.75
2-B	Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport ...	70.00	110.00
	Other items including Food Operations ...	-67.46	162.56
		<hr/> 1777.86	<hr/> 2072.15

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Financing
Capital.

The House is aware that for financing Capital Budget we depend mainly on Revenue surplus, Public and Central Loans and Small Savings. The money market responded to our Loans very well as soon as our budgetary equilibrium was restored and financial stability ensured. In fact, when we floated the first Loan of Rs. 300 lakhs, the subscription exceeded Rs. 500 lakhs. Similarly, when we floated the Loan of Rs. 500 lakhs on 15th July 1958, it was over-subscribed within a short time on the opening day itself and the net subscription was Rs. 551.73 lakhs. I once again convey the appreciation of Government to all the Banking and other Institutions, Industrialists and individuals. The response to the Small Savings Scheme was not, however, on the same scale. Our financial position has further gained in strength and I hope that when we float our next Loan in the coming year we will receive the same support in the money market.

Budget
Estimates
1959-60
Revenue.

The Estimates for 1959-60 reveal a Revenue surplus of Rs. 48 40 lakhs as detailed under :—

<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>			
Revenue	...	...	5568.98
Expenditure	...	...	5520.58
Surplus +	...	...	<u>48.40</u>

As compared to Revised 1958-59, both Revenue and Expenditure have gone up by Rs. 433.41 lakhs and 625.19 lakhs respectively. The main reasons are: (1) normal increase in Revenue; (2) larger grants anticipated for Plan including Centrally-sponsored schemes, and (3) larger outlay on Plan. The variations in more detail could be found in Annexures I and II.

The Estimates provide for substantial grants for Nation-building Services. The details may be seen below :—

(Rupees in lakhs)			
	Accounts	Revised	Budget
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Education ...	900.19	1032.16	1132.43
Medical and Public Health ...	306.91	422.80	506.40
Agriculture ...	113.10	170.02	213.10
Rural Development ...	102.39	143.95	156.32
Animal Husbandry ...	49.81	87.66	103.40
Co-operation ...	43.52	66.09	73.51*
Industries and Supplies ...	110.33	145.50	192.00
Irrigation and Civil Works ...	450.53	621.66	681.03
	2076.78	2689.84	3058.19

The total Capital Expenditure estimated exclusive of Food Supply operations is of the order of Rs. 2458.94 lakhs. Of this, a major portion of Rs. 2392.17 lakhs is on account of various Capital assets which are in the nature of Nation-building Services. The following table indicates outlay on such Services:

(Rupees in lakhs)			
	Accounts	Revised	Budget
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Irrigation and Water Supply†	622.87	798.23	832.18
Industrial Development ...	189.78	241.95	236.26
Buildings and Communica- tions ...	227.56	406.73	474.03
Electricity ...	274.53	352.68	750.00
Road Transport ...	57.60	110.00	100.00
Total ...	1372.34	1909.59	2392.47

*Exclusive of Share Capital investments and loans.

†Details of provision for important irrigation works are given in Annexure III.

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Loans and
Advances.

A sum of Rs. 666.91 lakhs has been provided for disbursements and the important items are given in Annexure IV. Though a major portion of this is covered by loan assistance from the Centre, I am more concerned with the non-Plan Outlay like, Takavi loans, Loans to institutions, etc. In view of larger credit facilities made available by the Reserve Bank through Co-operative Institutions, I feel that loan disbursement from State resources should be gradually reduced and our efforts should be concentrated on recoveries of outstanding loans. With this end in view the cash credit accommodation to Land Mortgage Bank has been increased to Rs. 40 lakhs. We have also guaranteed all credits made available by the Reserve Bank of India to co-operative institutions. Unless this is done, I am afraid, our limited resources will be exhausted in a year or two and there will be a great strain in future on the financial resources of the State.

Ways and
Means.

At the end of 1958-59, the cash balance is expected to stand at Rs. 89.19 lakhs after providing for investments. The transactions of 1959-60 are likely to end in a closing balance of Rs. 55.95 lakhs. A summary of the position is given below:—

(Rupees in lakhs)			
I	Opening Balance	...	+89.19
II	Revenue Surplus	...	+48.40
III	Outside Revenue Account :		
(i)	Net receipts from borrowings and Debt Heads	...	+1352.39
(ii)	Contingency Fund and Public Account	...	+246.67
(iii)	Capital Expenditure	...	-2294.70
			<hr/>
			-695.64
IV	Cash Balance Investment A/c		+614.00
V	Closing Balance	...	+55.95

The position indicated above is after providing fully for a Plan Outlay of Rs. 35 crores; for Centrally sponsored schemes of Rs. 3.5 crores; for Debt Service Charges of Rs. 5.88 crores; and for repayment of Government of India and other Loans of Rs. 4.57 crores.

The normal Revenue Budget exclusive of the Plan is expected to give a surplus of Rs. 676.34 lakhs. We intend floating a Loan of Rs. 550 lakhs and our share of Small Savings may be about Rs. 180 lakhs. The Estimates provide for a net outgo of Rs. 294.52 lakhs for non-Plan transactions outside the Revenue Account and the utilisation of cash balance and Treasury Bills to the extent of Rs. 688.16 lakhs. The State's resources thus add up to Rs. 1,800 lakhs. This is no mean sacrifice. We have assumed a Central assistance of Rs. 1,450 lakhs towards the Plan and Rs. 250 lakhs for the Sharavathi Valley Project. The total resources thus work out to Rs. 3,500 lakhs as indicated in Annexure V. Out of Rs. 546.68 lakhs allotted for Centrally sponsored Schemes, Rs. 196.87 lakhs representing the State's share is included in the State Plan and the balance of Rs. 349.81 lakhs represents Central Assistance. The following table gives the details of provisions made in the Budget :

	<i>(In lakhs of Rupees)</i>	
	<i>State Plan</i>	<i>Centrally-sponsored Schemes</i>
Agriculture and allied Schemes	571.67	1.60
Community Development...	200.00	...
Irrigation and Power ...	1,430.00	...
Industry ...	225.84	44.07
Transport ...	265.00	21.44
Social Services ...	592.05	477.81
Miscellaneous ...	18.55	1.76
Total ...	3,303.11	546.68
State's share in Centrally-sponsored schemes	+ 196.87	—196.87
	3,499.98	349.81 (Central Share).

Financing
the Plan
Programme
during
1959-60.

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It may be seen that increased Plan Outlays increase also the debt burden. The debt service charges have increased from Rs. 469.56 lakhs in 1957-58 to Rs. 587.74 lakhs in 1959-60. In addition, repayments to Government of India has risen from Rs. 186.38 lakhs in 1957-58 to 341.22 lakhs in 1959-60. This is continuing to create heavy strain on our resources. Many assets we have built during the last 10 years and more, have not, yet, begun to yield. Yet we cannot cry halt for further expenditure. It is not merely the present that we have to keep in mind, but we have to rebuild the State for the future. It is, therefore, necessary that the present generation should tighten their belts and make as much sacrifice as possible with a view to find resources for larger investments so that the standard of living of the people may be raised in a measurable distance of time and ensure happiness both of the present and the coming generation.

Conclusion.

Before I conclude, let me once again reiterate that there is no room either for complacency or for resting on our oars. We are on the march and we must continue to march with determination to rebuild this beautiful State of ours. I hope your unstinted co-operation will be forthcoming in this supreme task.

JAI HIND.

ANNEXURE I Revenue Receipts—Main variations

Head of Account (1)	Budget 1958-59 (2)	Revised 1958-59 (3)	Budget 1959-60 (4)	Variation between (In lakhs of Rupees)	
				(3) & (2) (5)	(4) & (3) (6)
Union Excise Duty	328.61	354.70	350.15	+26.09	-4.55
Income Tax	475.30	469.33	505.58	-5.97	+36.25
Taxes on Railways	40.72	48.16	48.46	+7.74	...
Grants-in-aid from Central Government	614.92	605.56	602.18	-9.36	-3.38
Land Revenue	458.00	440.00	445.00	-18.00	+5.00
State Excise	265.64	300.73	292.67	+35.09	-8.06
Stamps and Registration	178.66	184.59	187.87	+5.93	+3.28
Forest	375.33	449.77	504.50	+74.44	+54.73
Taxes on Vehicles	186.30	230.05	232.45	+43.75	+2.40
Sales Tax	588.59	660.56	685.00	+71.97	+24.44
Other Taxes and Duties	114.70	140.39	144.77	+25.69	+4.38
Irrigation	22.52	28.62	40.63	+6.10	+12.01
Interest	193.76	273.13	243.83	+79.37	-29.30
Civil Administration	22.90	2084.0	2407.56	-164.14	+322.66
Civil Works	155.90	71.25	127.25	-84.65	+56.00
Miscellaneous	148.14	168.09	215.25	+19.95	+47.16
Community Development, etc.	119.14	101.7	111.93	-17.87	+10.66
Other heads	33.94	1.37	22.31	-16.57	+4.94
Total	6549.21	6628.77	7167.39	+79.56	+538.62

ANNEXURE II

(SRI T. MARIAPPA)

Revenue Expenditure—Main Variations.

Head of Account (1)	Budget 1958-59 (2)	Revised 1958-59 (3)	Budget 1959-60 (4)	Variation between (In lakhs of Rupees)	
				(3) & (2) (5)	(4) & (3) (6)
Direct Demands on Revenue	...	482.95	531.19	+ 7.20	+ 48.24
Other Revenue Expenditure	...	98.80	102.50	+ 12.08	+ 3.70
Debt charges including interest on Irrigation Works	...	401.72	474.18	- 18.81	+ 72.46
General Administration	...	262.00	259.00	+ 10.00	- 3.00
Justice, Jails and Police	...	417.46	445.14	- 6.01	+ 27.68
Education	...	1032.16	1132.43	- 46.10	+ 100.27
Medical	...	259.02	292.53	- 10.95	+ 33.51
Public Health	...	163.78	213.87	+ 18.96	+ 50.09
Agriculture	...	170.02	213.10	- 20.43	+ 43.08
Rural Development	...	143.95	156.32	- 2.95	+ 12.37
Animal Husbandry	...	87.66	103.40	- 6.56	+ 15.74
Co-operation	...	66.09	73.51	- 2.29	+ 7.42
Industries and Supplies	...	1638.70	1791.16	- 0.40	+ 152.46
Civil Works	...	522.86	578.53	- 34.79	+ 55.67
Superannuation allowances	...	153.48	162.00	- 5.79	+ 8.52
Community Development	...	169.43	193.01	- 39.19	+ 23.58
Other heads	...	318.51	397.12	- 0.54	+ 78.61
Total	...	6388.59	7118.99	- 146.57	+ 730.40

ANNEXURE III.

Provision in respect of Important Irrigation Projects

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of the Project	Accounts 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
Bhadra Project	...	285.00	300.00	320.00
Tunga	...	11.57	5.00	5.00
Nugu	...	16.54	5.00	5.00
Ambligola	...	8.74	8.10	15.00
Contribution to T.B. Board	...	21.35	15.97	10.31
T.B. Project (Munirabad side)	...	100.00	135.00	140.00
Kabbini	...	1.84	9.00	30.00
Ghataprabha I and II stages	...	22.00	2.00	28.00
Investigation of Major Projects	...	3.00	3.00	4.00
Hebbahalla Project	...	1.00	1.00	5.00
Chickhole Project	...	2.00	2.00	5.00
Lakshmanathirtha Project	...	3.00	3.00	10.00
Dharma Project	...	2.00	2.00	15.00
Nagathana Tank	...	1.00	1.00	5.00
Chamarajasagar Water Works	...	41.53	38.38	23.00
Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal	...	2.00	2.00	11.00
Tungabhadra Project Right Bank Distributaries	...	4.00	4.00	8.30
Jambadahalla Project60	.60	2.50
Kanak Nala	...	1.00	1.00	1.00
Kolchi Weir Project	...	2.00	2.00	2.00
Hathikani Project	...	1.00	1.00	2.00
Gorapur Anicut Scheme	...	3.00	3.00	2.24
Krishnarajasagar Works	...	17.82	19.38	19.80
Other Projects	...	50.24	48.13	44.67
Total	548.56	590.64	641.56	713.82

ANNEXURE IV.

(SRI T. MARIAPPA)

Major items under 'P'—Loans and Advances, etc.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Items	Accounts 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
1 Loans for slum clearance	...	6.00	4.80	8.00
2 Loans to Municipalities for water supply schemes	49.69	50.00	50.00	63.35
3 Loans to Municipalities for drainage schemes	2.84	15.00	15.00	21.00
4 Loans to Corporation for water supply and drainage works	0.81	40.00	15.00	42.00
5 Loans to District Boards	3.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
6 Loans to District Boards for water supply and drainage schemes.	...	5.00	1.00	4.00
7 Loans for construction of primary school buildings	5.00	4.64	7.69	3.50
8 Advances to cultivators	60.86	71.48	64.63	77.51
9 Advances under Special Laws—State Aid to Industries	0.92	14.00	11.00	14.00
10 Loans under Community Development programme	33.17	26.00	30.00	41.33
11 Loans to Land Mortgage Bank	5.00	20.00	20.00	40.00
12 Loans for Rural and Cottage Industries	2.94	2.04	0.50	2.92
13 Loans for Cotton Handloom Industries	4.90	6.93	2.00	5.42
14 Loans for Woollen Handloom Industries	13.49	1.26	1.26	2.51
15 Loans for Silk Handloom Industries	3.76	3.35	2.00	0.95
16 Loans for Installation of Powerlooms	...	91.17	...	38.17
17 Loans for Development of Small Scale Industries	0.49	15.00	3.00	8.25
18 Loan to Karnatak Mills	...	...	10.00	...

ANNEXURE IV—concl'd.

Items	Accounts 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1958-59	Revised Estimates 1958-59	Budget Estimates 1959-60
19 Loan to Hatti Gold Mines for Development of Mines	...	...	17.00	18.30
20 Loan to Hatti Gold Mines towards cost of Gold supplied	...	...	30.00	40.00
21 Loans for subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	6.07	7.50	1.10	6.00
22 Advances for Trust Boards for layout of extensions	...	7.00	7.00	7.00
23 Loan for Low Income Group Housing Scheme	64.50	33.60	33.00	41.00
24 Surety Loan under Rural Industrialisation Scheme	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00
25 Loans to Co-operative Societies including House Building Societies.	15.47	15.00	27.00	15.00
26 Loans to Urban Societies for construction of buildings	0.35	5.00	1.00	2.50
27 Loans for construction of Godowns by Groups of Small Scale Societies	...	...	...	7.50
28 Loans for construction of Houses for Backward Classes through the agency of building societies	0.85	1.54	0.50	1.00
29 Loans to Non-Government Colleges for construction of buildings.	...	4.00	4.00	3.00
30 Loans for Plantation Labour Housing Scheme	...	3.00	1.00	2.00
31 Loans for Soil Conservation Scheme	12.89	10.38	10.38	16.54
32 Loans to Co-operative Multipurpose and Marketing Societies and Apex Bank for construction of Godowns	4.88	5.25	1.00	5.48
33 Loan to Electricity Board	50.00	58.00	120.00	48.50
34 Loan to Non-Agriculturists under the Non-Agriculturists Loans Act	0.16	0.40	0.40	3.00
35* Loans to Government Servants including House Building Advances and Advances for Purchase of conveyances	18.19	55.95	55.95	39.42
Total	365.23	693.49	557.21	638.15

* Includes provision for Purchase of Houses in Rajajinagar by Government Servants.

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ANNEXURE V.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

I. Plan Outlay	3499.98
State's Contribution :—			
(a) Balance from Revenue account	...	676.34	
(b) From Capital account :—			
(i) Loans from the Public	...	550.00	
(ii) Small Savings	...	180.00	
(iii) Unfunded Debt and other receipts :—			
Other loan receipts	...	112.95	
Recoveries of loans and advances by State Government	...	230.58	
Net receipt from Public account excluding Cash Balance Investment Account	...	246.67	
Total (iii)	...	590.20	
Normal capital expenditure and loans and advances by State Government including Centrally Sponsored Schemes	...	591.73	
Food operations	...	- 164.24	
Repayment of Loans to Centre and the public	...	457.23	
		884.72	
Total (iii) Net	...	- 294.52	
Total (b)	...	435.48	
Total II State's Contribution...	...	1111.82	
III Central assistance	...	1700.00	
IV Drawals from Cash, Treasury Bills, etc.	...	688.16	
V Total Resources for the Plan	...	3499.98	

The House adjourned at Thirty Minutes past Five of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Wednesday, the 4th March 1959.